

## Akt1 Monoclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-MCA0144
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant human Akt1 (C-terminus) protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
<b>Mol wt</b>	N/A
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Bovine,Chicken,Pig
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	RAC-alpha serine,threonine-protein kinase
<b>Synonyms</b>	AKT1; PKB; RAC; RAC-alpha serine; threonine-protein kinase; Protein kinase B; PKB; Protein kinase B alpha; PKB alpha; Proto-oncogene c-Akt; RAC-PK-alpha

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### Background

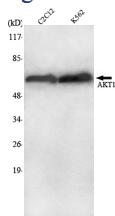
The serine-threonine protein kinase encoded by the AKT1 gene is catalytically inactive in serum-starved primary and immortalized fibroblasts. AKT1 and the related AKT2 are activated by platelet-derived growth factor. The activation is rapid and specific, and it is abrogated by mutations in the pleckstrin homology domain of AKT1. It was shown that the activation occurs through phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. In the developing nervous system AKT is a critical mediator of growth factor-induced neuronal survival. Survival factors can suppress apoptosis in a transcription-independent manner by activating the serine/threonine kinase AKT1, which then phosphorylates and inactivates components of the apoptotic machinery. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the Proteus syndrome. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1:1000 - 1:2000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images



Western Blot analysis using Akt1 Monoclonal antibody against C2C12, K562 cell lysate.

### Storage

-20°C for one year